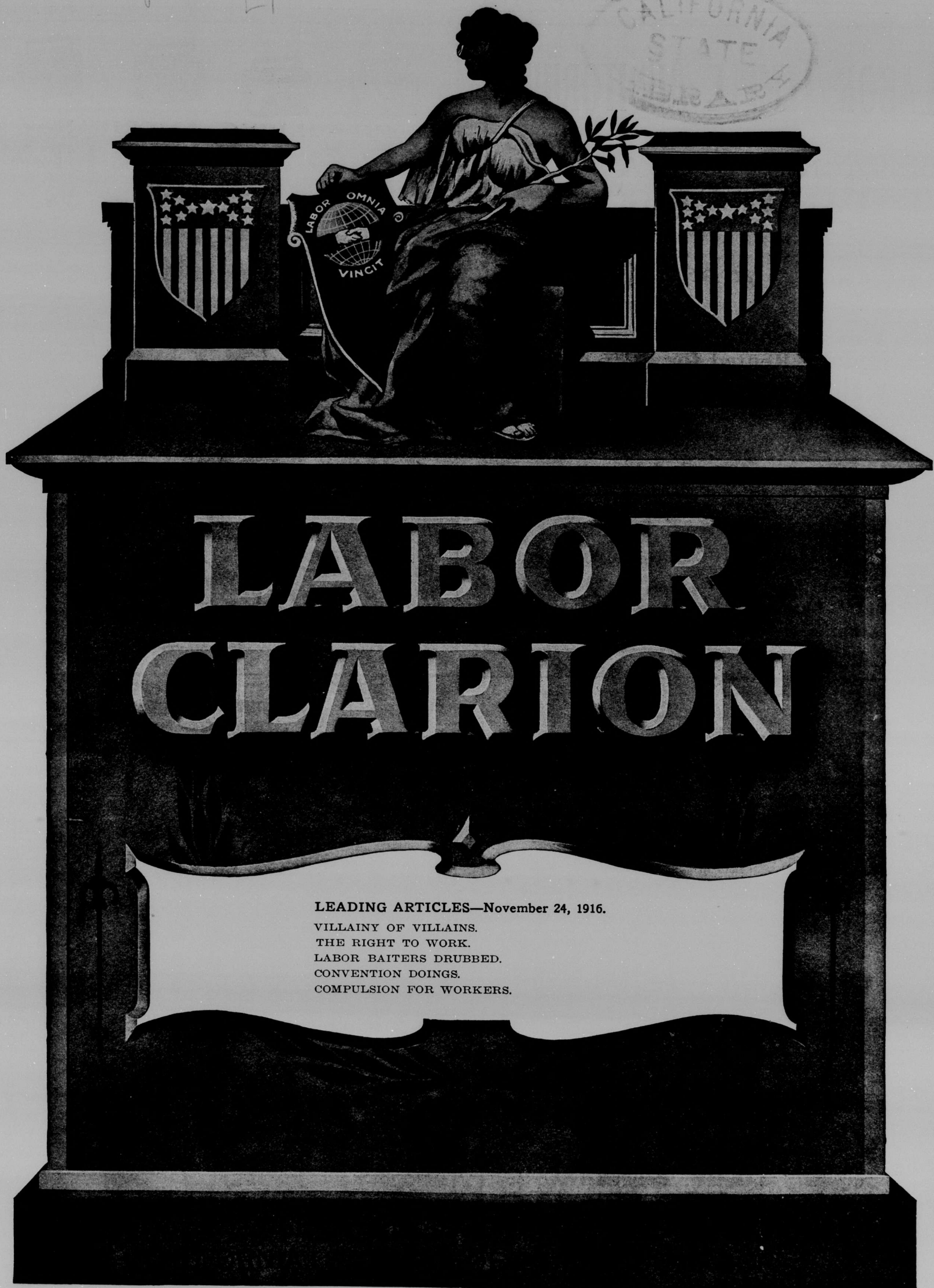


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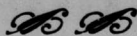
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 24, 1916.

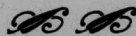
VILLAINY OF VILLAINS.
THE RIGHT TO WORK.
LABOR BAITERS DRUBBED.
CONVENTION DOINGS.
COMPULSION FOR WORKERS.

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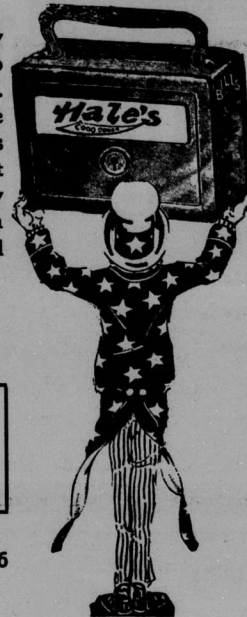
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-:- Villainy of Villains -:-

Just prior to the last election, at which the anti-picketing ordinance was to be voted upon, there began to appear in the daily press stories to the effect that some persons were throwing odorous bombs in the restaurants against which the culinary unions were conducting a fight, and that they were so offensive as to drive all patrons out of the places. The officials of the Local Joint Executive Board of the Culinary Crafts immediately started an investigation in the hope that they might be able to bring the culprits to light. They were, however, unable to get a trace of the guilty parties, and finally concluded that it was a scheme calculated to win votes for the anti-picketing ordinance. And, as confirmation of this belief, it may be stated that the descents upon the unfair establishment ceased after election.

In the meantime the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. Whether this was a part of the scheme to carry the anti-picketing ordinance we, of course, do not know, but succeeding events strengthen the suspicion that it may have been.

An aged teamster, Nelson Carol, was arrested by one of the detectives employed by the opponents of union labor and charged with the crime of throwing the fume bombs, and when searched at police headquarters several of the bombs were found in Carol's pocket. At the trial Carol protested his innocence, but he was convicted upon the testimony of Detective Rufus Patterson and sentenced to six months in the county jail. Patterson then sent his demand to the Chamber of Commerce for the \$500 reward.

Thereupon a row started and the Chamber of Commerce refused to pay over the money on the ground that the evidence against the man was framed up by the detective. How the Chamber of Commerce knew that an innocent man had been railroaded to jail has not been made clear by that body.

At any rate R. Porter Ashe, attorney for the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appeared in court and moved for a new trial for Carol. "I want to see justice done in this case," said Ashe, "and I am convinced Carol is not guilty. I will not prosecute Patterson, but will lay all the evidence I have that he made the arrest merely for the reward and framed up the case against Carol, in the hands of the District Attorney." The new trial was granted by the court and the aged man was ordered released from jail on his own recognizance.

Attorney Ashe said he had become convinced, following an investigation of the circumstances under which Carol was arrested, that Rufus Patterson had the evidence framed up against him in order to claim the reward of \$500 offered by

the Chamber of Commerce committee for the arrest of the perpetrator of the crimes.

Carol's story is that he was standing in front of a newspaper office reading election bulletins when Patterson approached and offered him a job on a ranch. Carol accompanied Patterson to the Hof Brau Cafe, where they were to talk the matter over, and after a short conversation he was arrested. He insists that he knows nothing whatever about chemicals and never saw one of the bombs in his life until they were taken out of his pocket, where someone else had placed them.

When Carol appeared for his new trial on Monday last Detective Patterson said that on advice of his attorney he would refuse to testify, and the case against the defendant was dismissed, Judge Oppenheim saying:

"Carol, I believe you are an innocent man, and that you have been made the victim of a diabolical conspiracy. Perjury in itself is a frightful crime, but when perjury is committed for the purpose of robbing a poor, old friendless man of his liberty that the conspirators might collect the reward, it makes it all the more reprehensible.

"I want to suggest to the District Attorney that this matter be gone into fully for the purpose of fixing responsibility where it belongs. Bailiff, take this man Patterson, and Cantrow into custody."

"Will you fix bail?" asked the attorney for Patterson.

"Yes," said the court. "I'll fix bail for Patterson at \$5000 bonds or \$2000 cash on the charge of perjury; \$5000 bonds or \$2000 cash on the charge of conspiracy. As for Cantrow, the bail will be \$5000 bonds or \$2000 cash on a charge of conspiracy. He did not appear in court and perjure himself."

The grand jury returned indictments against the two detectives on Thursday last.

Seneca Beach of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association recently made application to the State Board of Prison Directors for permission to conduct a detective agency, but he it said, to the credit of the board, his application was not favorably acted upon.

Patterson and Cantrow are only two of a motley crew of plug-uglies assembled by the enemies of organized labor in this city. Some of them have already been sent to jail for their crimes, and it is devoutly to be hoped that others are shortly to follow, because they are, when at liberty, a menace to the peace and safety of decent citizens.

No crime is too brutal or foul for the creatures that hire themselves to greed-crazed employers as detectives and gun-fighters to commit. Truly they are unfit for life and too foul for hell. What society should do with them is a problem calling for the best efforts of the world's riddle solvers.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

By Harrison George.

The right to work is supposed to be an inalienable and a natural right, accorded to man by men, upon recognition of the fact that labor is the basis life. Yet we find that in practice this so-called "right" is not operative and the theory falls before facts, actually before the one fact that where organized labor does not control industry no man has the "right to work" except at the terms of the employer and the whims of "straw bosses."

Where labor controls it is, of course, a different story. That is the purpose of unionism, and it was to gain an organization and some control over the job, the biggest thing in a worker's life, that the Mesaba Range iron miners struck this summer. It is clear to anyone having the slightest idea of industrial conditions that there must be intolerable things confronting them when near twenty thousand men of various races, unorganized and distributed over a large territory, go out on spontaneous strike.

To organize quietly during times of comparative industrial peace is impossible in a district controlled by the steel trust, whose stool-pigeons and sluggers saw that no worker who breathed a word of unionism could work or live on the Mesaba Range. The contract system gave to grafting foremen a means to deny the "right to work" to all but those paying them private graft, the whole range being but a modern industrial feudalism.

There are hundreds of affidavits, investigated and proven true by officials, showing how men were forced through fear of losing their jobs to buy lottery tickets, etc., from mine captains, pay them rebates from wages offered and supposedly received and give to their bosses a certain sum each month, besides presents—boxes of cigars, whiskey, etc.—to secure the "right to work." There are also affidavits, many of them, showing that these captains forced their lust upon the women of miners whose jobs they controlled. Such was the "right to work" under steel trust rule.

It was such damnable tyrannies, which for lack of space cannot be given in detail, that these men demanded relief from. Under guidance of the organizers now in jail charged with murder they formed a union in a remarkably short space of time. The mayors of the range towns met with the men, sending a request for a conference to the operators. "Nothing to arbitrate," said the steel trust, answering, as did Carnegie at Homestead, as did Rockefeller at Ludlow.

Against the worker with empty hands was massed the governor and the gunmen, professional strike-breakers, gum-shoers, the sheriff, police and police judges, while jails and curses, bullets, beatings and denial of every natural and legal right was the answer of organized capital through the social and political forces it controlled, to these peaceful people who are mostly from foreign soil and have no vote but that in union halls.

To their credit be it said these workers could not be over-awed with official violence; they stuck and are sticking to their union, only resuming work when it became apparent that their beloved leaders would be sacrificed to the framed-up murder charge for the vengeance of the steel trust if all support was not turned to their defense. They are perfecting the union day by day and though poor from the struggle are doing all in their power to rescue their brothers.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.

LABOR BAITERS DRUBBED.

Four men who have been particularly conspicuous in their opposition to the organized labor movement of Colorado suffered public and political condemnation at the polls on Tuesday, November 7th. This quartet of "labor baiters" consists of Governor George A. Carlson, Chief Justice William H. Gabbert of the State Supreme Court, Judge Greeley W. Whitford, candidate for district judge in Denver County, and Judge Granby Hillyer of Lamar, in the third judicial district.

Judge Hillyer's defeat is especially significant. His district comprises the counties of Las Animas and Huerfano, in the southern coal mining district. Judge A. C. McChesney, the Democratic nominee, defeated Hillyer by something over 1600 majority.

It will be recalled that Judge Hillyer was appointed by Governor Carlson as assistant judge in this district for the special purpose of hearing the cases against striking miners and union officials growing out of the late coal strike in southern Colorado. The mine operators were successful in rushing a bill through a special session of the State legislature creating this office.

After Hillyer had sat in the first trial of John R. Lawson, where the latter was convicted by the worst sort of framed-up testimony and sentenced by Judge Hillyer to life imprisonment in the penitentiary at Canon City, a mighty protest went up from the working people of the State, as well as other fair minded citizens, against this specially created judge hearing any more of the strike cases. The matter was taken to the State Supreme Court and after a hearing a majority of this high court issued an order disbaring Judge Hillyer from sitting in the strike cases. Chief Justice Gabbert and Associate Justice James E. Garrigues dissented from this ruling.

It was the avowed purpose of the mine owners, with the co-operation of Governor Carlson and Attorney General Fred Farrar, to use Judge Hillyer as the instrument through which they would railroad some 600 indicted strikers and union officials either to the gallows or the State penitentiary. Disbarment of Hillyer alone prevented the consummation of this audacious scheme. Not a single striker or union official was either hanged or placed in State prison.

Now that Carlson, Hillyer, Gabbert and Farrar are relegated to private life, it is confidently expected that all remaining court cases, informations and indictments against former strikers and union officials growing out of the coal strike will be dismissed and the slate wiped clean for industrial peace and prosperity in Colorado.

For the first time in a quarter century the elections in Huerfano and Las Animas counties were this year free from influence of coal mine operators and the Jeff Farr gang. E. L. Neelley was re-elected sheriff of Huerfano County over William Kincaid, the Republican candidate, by 300 majority. J. J. Marty, Democrat, was elected sheriff in Las Animas County. In fact every Democrat on the ticket of these two counties was elected, even Senator Casimiro Barella of Las Animas County going down in defeat after representing that county in the legislature since the State was admitted into the Union way back in 1876. He lost out to S. W. De Busk, Democrat, by 480 votes.

H. A. Schmidt, Republican candidate for representative in Las Animas County, also went down, the victor being F. T. Frisbie, Democrat. Schmidt was in the last assembly, and is said to have entertained hopes of being speaker if re-elected.

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and
ANITA KING

In
"ANTONE THE TERRIBLE"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Jesse L. Lasky Presents
That Paramount Picture
Featuring
MARIE DORO

In a Modern Screen Melodrama
"THE LASH"

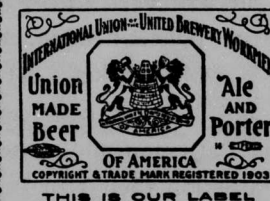
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TEXTILE WORKERS WIN.

The four months' strike of the 2700 textile workers of the New York Mills Corporation, in New York mills, New York, has just ended in a complete and sweeping victory for the workers and for union organization. "One of the greatest victories ever secured by the United Textile Workers of America," are the words in which the settlement of the strike is described by John Golden, general president of the United Textile Workers of America.

In a letter conveying the thanks of the executive board of the textile workers to the Committee on Industrial Relations for the help given by the committee in exposing the wrongs done to the striking workers, and in bringing about the victory of the workers, Mr. Golden gives the terms of settlement as follows:

"A ten per cent increase in wages to all the strikers.

"All those evicted from the company's tenements to be placed back in the houses from which they were evicted.

"No rents to be paid by the tenants for those weeks between July 18th and October 21st.

"Recognition of the union committee.

"All strikers to be reinstated in their former positions or other positions just as good, without discrimination.

"Abolition of the card system which prevented an employee from securing work in any other mill connected with the company, after they had left their previous employment."

These terms are an absolute concession of everything demanded by the workers. The splendid significance of the victory to trades unionism, is that these 2700 workers, including many nationalities, but chiefly Polish workers, showed the perfect discipline of organization, and proved what such labor unionism can accomplish for the cause of industrial justice.

As the news letter of the Committee on Industrial Relations of October 9th showed, everything that could be done by harsh and cruel methods of corporation management was done both to discourage the strikers, and to taunt them into acts of violence that might have caused them to lose public sympathy and to lose the strike. Gunmen and so-called "deputies" bullied and beat many of the workers; these bullies were constantly doing acts to irritate and molest the workers and the orderly picket line they had established. Families were ruthlessly set out of their homes into the streets. The most desperate but unavailing efforts were made to bring in strikebreakers and to run the strikers out of town and out of their means of livelihood. A trumped up damage law suit for \$25,000 was filed on behalf of the corporation against three or four members of, or sympathizers with the union in an effort to repeat another Danbury Hatters' case of injustice and extortion.

But against all such measures the union organization remained firm and unbroken. There were practically no desertions back into the mills. The most splendid spirit of solidarity and of sacrifice was manifested by the men and women who had suffered together almost indescribably in their effort to create better conditions later for themselves and for their children.

When finally, through the efforts of President Golden, and Mrs. Sara Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the textile workers, wide-spread publicity was given by the Committee on Industrial Relations to the strike conditions, and when a further appeal to local unions of the textile workers promised further assistance to the strikers, the New York Mills Corporation surrendered completely. As one of the incidents of the settlement, the general manager of the corporation severed his connection with the company—whether by resignation or by discharge being

unknown and being immaterial. The great and lasting result is by their own efforts and by their own united demands the 2700 workers in the New York Mills Corporation and its subsidiary companies have demonstrated the power of collective bargaining and union organization. They have won a great fight, not only for themselves, but also for the cause of labor.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The New Mission Theatre will present to its patrons Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, a Blue Bird photoplay entitled "A Stranger from Somewhere," featuring Franklin Farnum and Agnes Vernon. This photoplay comedy drama is filled with thrills and laughs, and surely will keep every one interested from start to finish who sees it, as it is an entirely different photoplay from any yet produced. We cannot recommend this feature too highly.

Harry Fox and Grace Darling will be seen in "The Ringer," and Burton Holmes will take you to Southern Italy.

Wednesday and Thursday we offer for your approval the celebrated screen artists Theodore Roberts and Anita King in "Antone the Terrible." A story laid in Russia at the present time and a mixture of political intrigue, love and a people's fight for freedom.

Also a Vitagraph Broadway star feature, "The Thorn and the Rose," a drama of the red love of the impulse.

On Friday and Saturday will be shown the Paramount picture "The Lash," featuring Marie Doro, a drama of social contrast in which Miss Doro as a fishermaid of Brittany is introduced to modern world's society and its temptation and how one of the daughters of this quaint little island, now a favorite of fashionable society, metes out the punishment to one of her own sex who seeks to steal the affection of her own husband.

The latest Hearst International News and Paramount Pictograph will conclude this day's offering.

All these photoplays will be accompanied by a special selected musical program on the orchestral pipe organ by Lee Mayer, our organist.

PICTURES OF MANY LANDS.

To aid school children and grown-ups also to play the game of "magic carpet"—that is, to go traveling all over the world while staying comfortably at home—the University of California is going to send to any school or club stereopticon slides from a remarkable collection illustrating travel all over the face of the earth. Any school, woman's club, or other organization can have the use of fifty of these slides for two days by sending to the University Extension Division two dollars and agreeing to pay the cost of expressage from and to Berkeley. With each set of slides goes a written lecture which may be read aloud by someone as the slides are displayed.

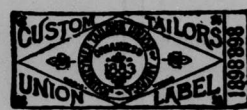
The University Extension Division has just added to this travel picture collection thirty-two new sets of stereopticon slides, each set containing about fifty separate slides. There is a group of slides for each of the following subjects: "A Travel Tour of the United States"; "Alaska"; "The United States National Parks"; "The Panama Canal"; "The Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands"; "A Travel Tour of Canada"; "Mexico"; "Central America"; "South America"; "A Travel Tour of the British Isles"; "Travels in France and Monaco"; "Spain"; "Holland"; "Belgium and Denmark"; "Norway and Sweden"; "Germany"; "Switzerland"; "Italy"; "Austria-Hungary"; "Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey"; "Russia"; "Greece"; "Palestine and Syria"; "India"; "Japan"; "China"; "Egypt"; "The Panama-Pacific International Exposition Exposition"; "Early American History"; "Civil War History"; "Recent Historical Events"; "Physics"; "Mechanics"; and "Electricity."

First a cock crew, loudly and beautifully and often; then followed a long interval of silence and darkness, the gray morning began to get into my room; and then from the other side of the garden a blackbird executed one long flourish, and in a moment as if a spring had been touched or a sluice-gate opened, the whole garden just brimmed and ran over with bird-songs. —R. L. Stevenson.

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CONVENTION DOINGS.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor did not get down to real business until Tuesday of this week, the most of last week being taken up with preliminary matters of organization and addresses by fraternal delegates.

From every part of the country came reports that during the past year the negroes of the South had been imported to take the places of white men on strike for higher wages and better conditions. Many delegates took the position that as long as nothing was done to organize the negroes the trade union movement had only itself to blame when they took the places of white men on strike.

The International Typographical Union will continue to have jurisdiction over newswriters, the convention refusing to turn the newswriter over to the stenographer, the typewriters' and bookkeepers' union.

A resolution making it compulsory for unions to affiliate with central labor bodies was defeated by a unanimous vote of the convention. Nearly a score of resolutions calling for special organizers to be sent to various parts of the United States and Canada, where their services are badly needed, have been adopted and referred to the executive council to carry out. President Gompers informed the convention that it would be impossible for the executive council to comply with instructions contained in these resolutions unless the convention provided for an increase in the per capita tax. The convention will do nothing of the kind, as there are at least a dozen resolutions advocating a decrease in the per capita tax. While unions all over the country are clamoring for organizers and are severely criticising the American Federation of Labor for alleged failure to comply with such requests, these same organizations are the first to set up a howl about the "heavy" per capita tax.

The organized labor forces of the country today avowed extreme hostility to the writ of injunction as a means of stopping a strike.

First, a resolution was adopted unanimously urging organized labor everywhere to make the injunction question "the paramount issue in all of their future political activities."

A more radical step was taken when the committee on the executive council's report took up that feature of the report dealing with the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court classifying labor as property.

The committee's report follows:

"It seems to be a settled purpose of interests antagonistic to the freedom of men and women who labor to persuade and then use the judiciary and misconstrue constitutional guarantees and thereby nullify legislative enactments, so as to leave but one remedy; and we, therefore, recommend that any injunctions dealing with the relationship of employer and employee and based on the dictum, 'labor is property,' be wholly and absolutely regarded as usurpation and disregarded, let the consequences be what they may.

"Such a decision as the one rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts has its roots in class interests; it is usurpation and tyranny. Freedom came to man because he believed that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.

"As it came, so it must be maintained. Kings could be and were disobeyed and sometimes deposed. In cases of this kind, judges must be disobeyed and should be impeached."

The executive council's report, the adoption of which the committee recommended, the convention concurring, dealt at length with the Massachusetts case, attacking the courts and saying there seemed to be no remedy. The council asked to be empowered to continue its aid to the Massachusetts State Federation in the fight.

A resolution was adopted registering the Fed-

eration's "unrelenting opposition to any scheme or system which denies freedom of speech, press, or the showing of motion pictures, when they are based on facts."

A favorable report was made by the resolution committee on a resolution instructing the Federation executive council to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain action by the United States authorities "to the end that the printing industry may be rescued from the clutches of the conspiracies which are successfully manipulating the prices and supplies of papers used in printing."

A resolution has been brought to the convention from the Illinois State Federation of Labor which sets forth that conditions in all warring countries have resulted in filling trades hitherto supplied by men workers only, "with enormous numbers of underpaid women, unorganized and voteless."

It is foreseen that when men return to civil life that there will be grave danger that "these exploited women will be used to lower the wages of men permanently and everywhere."

Indorsement is given to the movement to obtain from all governments at the time of the signature of the treaty of peace the establishment of international agreements embodying the following principle:

"The wage paid for definite work must be absolutely independent of the sex of the individual performing it."

The convention authorized the executive council to act with the White Rats Actors' Union of America, affiliated with the Federation, in an effort to bring about an organization of all classes of actors. This action was taken as a substitute for a resolution that the White Rats charter be withdrawn and the president of the Federation be instructed to call a convention on or before January 1, 1917, for an international union of actors.

The White Rats Actors' Union is composed almost exclusively of vaudeville performers. The resolution which was rejected was introduced in the interest of several unaffiliated actors' organizations.

The convention sustained the action of the Building Trades department in expelling the boilermakers and machinists.

The convention has decided that no organization shall have exclusive jurisdiction over acetylene welding.

The convention has decided to "go slow" on social insurance and will oppose any scheme to make insurance compulsory.

An effort is to be made this year to secure anti-injunction laws in every State.

The convention is opposed to the employment of convict labor for profit.

The engineers have failed to get jurisdiction over the stationary firemen.

The convention denounced the action of the Chicago Board of Education in expelling thirty-eight teachers for affiliating with a union. A locked-out teacher is a delegate.

Efforts to effect an affiliation between the American Federation of Labor and the four big railway brotherhoods received a decided impetus Tuesday when the Federation convention enthusiastically received speeches by the four representatives of the brotherhoods and President Gompers of the Federation favoring such action.

Leaders of the two organizations tonight were preparing to inaugurate a joint fight for better working conditions, particularly for railway workers of all classes, and against all compulsory arbitration measures, just as though an official affiliation had been perfected.

Both sides entertain high hope that they will be able to gain much during the coming session of Congress and in preventing the breaking down of present favorable labor laws by presenting a united front. They believe too, that official affiliation only awaits certain formal steps to be taken by the brotherhoods at their next convention to be held some time next year.

Other than to say that they would oppose all sorts of compulsory arbitration bills in Congress, the speakers were rather indefinite today as to what they expected to do for the great mass of railway workers.

Federation leaders, however, said the primary



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object of the proposed affiliation is to bring about a universal eight-hour day.

"It is a great comfort to know," President Gompers said, "that the time is not far distant when the great brotherhoods will be a part of the American Federation of Labor.

"When the money power of the United States failed in the attempt to corrupt the electorate and when their plans were upset by the votes of the citizenship of the United States, the capitalists showed their colors. They met and gave out a declaration that they were going to antagonize every effort put forth by organized labor.

"But, men of wealth, I say to you be careful how far you go. There is a limit even to human endurance. You throw down the gauntlet and we accept the challenge. When the time comes it will be another case of 'Lay on, MacDuff, and damned be he who first cries enough.'"

For more than five hours the delegates discussed the subject of militarism. Andrew Furuseth and Matthew Woll, representing the committee on the executive council's report, did their utmost to prevent the convention from going on record against militarism. While President Gompers did not take the floor, it is known that he, too, was with Furuseth and Woll. Every delegate speaking, including First Vice-President James Duncan, spoke adversely and urged the convention to so record itself.

When Furuseth saw the sentiment in the convention he offered a substitute for the resolution. This was taken as a subterfuge and voted down. Then came a motion to refer the subject back to the committee. The motion was overwhelmingly defeated. Amid cheers and the wildest confusion, the resolution was then almost unanimously adopted.

By a vote of three to one the convention instructed the executive council to suspend the charter of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union on April 1, 1917, unless the organization complies with instructions to revoke the charter of a certain local union in New York City which has violated union rules.

The Brewery Workers' Union has been granted jurisdiction over soft drink bottlers.

The International Laundry Workers' Union has been given jurisdiction over those employed in the work of dyeing, pressing and cleaning.

It has been decided that the making of all felt, Panama and straw hats comes under the jurisdiction of United Hatters' Union; that the finishing and trimming of such hats belongs to Hat Finishers' and Trimmers' Union; that all cloth hats and caps shall be made by Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, which has been claiming the work awarded the United Hatters and the Hat Finishers and Trimmers.

The convention voted down the plan to levy an assessment of \$1 per member for a special defense fund.

An application from San Francisco for a charter for the Shipyard Federation, composed of various crafts now belonging to the Boiler Makers' Union, was denied.

TO VOTE ON JOINING A. F. OF L.

At a special meeting of privates of the Boston fire department it was voted to hold a referendum on the question of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. The same proposition was defeated by about 50 votes three years ago, and it is now claimed that these opponents realize what legislative advantages the firemen will obtain by a labor affiliation at the same dues they are now paying into a social club.

The man who can lose all his cash and still retain his friends is a wonder.

THE SWISS SYSTEM.

"When you find a man advocating the adoption of the Swiss system for America, you can find out whether he is in favor of the real Swiss system or of a sham Swiss system by asking him a single question," said Charles T. Hallinan, editorial director of the American Union Against Militarism.

"Ask him whether he is willing that every American citizen should keep his gun in his own home.

"The fundamental principle of the militia system is personal possession of the gun. You find it reflected in the now obsolete Article II of the Constitution: 'a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' In Switzerland every man owns his own gun. He is made to feel, not like a conscript, who must go to the armory to get his gun and use it as he is told, but like a free citizen who has before him all the time the symbol, so to speak, of his participation in the national defense. The state trusts him with the gun, and secure in its possession, he in turn trusts the state.

"But the union league clubs and the so-called 'defense leagues' which talk glibly about establishing the Swiss system in America have no intention whatever of trusting the American people, especially the members of the labor movement, with weapons of defense. They might be used by tenant farmers in agrarian movements; they might be used in strikes! What they propose is a purely one-sided arrangement in which the citizen is forced to trust the state but the state makes no concession whatever to the citizen.

"So I repeat when you find the editor of the local paper repeating the patter he has learned from the great metropolitan newspapers about the beauties of the Swiss system, ask him how he stands on the moot question of the ownership of the gun. Let a little light in on a darkened mind. Make him realize for the first time that the movement now under way is not a movement of the real Swiss system but for the adoption of an emasculated system. Of course, he may rally. He may, on further reflection, come out for the real Swiss system including the personal ownership by every citizen of his relationship to the scheme of national defense. If he does that, well and good. He at least is logical, but his usefulness to the National Security League is gone forever!"

GIRLS PAID LOW WAGES.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., "The Worker," official newspaper of the local federation of labor, explodes the claim that this city offers unequalled advantages for female labor. It is stated that most of the factories are working ten hours and are exploiting the girls with a piece-work system. "A number of these plants," continues "The Worker," "have a system of fines for this, that and the other violation of office-made rules, and these fines are deducted from the amounts actually earned by the girls at piece work. Conditions both morally and financially are rotten. There is one salvation for the woman wage worker—organization. Tentative plans for several organizations of girls are now under way and Fort Wayne may yet be relieved of the onus of low wages."

NOT TRUE.

Newspaper reports to the effect that the International Typographical Union, or San Francisco Typographical Union, has indorsed compulsory social insurance for wage earners, are without foundation. The International Union adopted a resolution favoring "Universal health insurance."

Drink Better Wines



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P. P. I. E., 1915

Produced by the
California Wine Association



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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1916.

What is life?

'Tis not to stalk about and draw fresh air,
Or gaze upon the sun—'tis to be free!
—Addison.

An exchange says "Wilson won by a close shave," and Hughes says he never shaved in his life. Perhaps the barbers did it.

The death in a Pennsylvania coal mine accident of the brother of Secretary of Labor William B. Willson directs attention to the latter as a most unusual man, in that politicians always take care of their relatives by giving them fat jobs. Secretary Willson doubtless had many positions at his disposal which he could have given to his brother.

The Western Federation of Miners has changed the name of the organization. In future it will be known as the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. It is also to be hoped the union is through with the wild doctrines that wrecked this once powerful organization and that it is now on the road back to its former position of usefulness in the labor movement.

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco already has contracts on hand that will keep it busy for several years, and they are still coming, large and small, amounting to millions of dollars, and the work is being done by skilled union mechanics. The meddling Law and Order Committee has tried to stir up strife in this establishment employing thousands of workers, but without success.

The Standard Oil Company of California has announced that it will shortly inaugurate the eight-hour workday for all of its 7000 employees. This is a step in the right direction and is an admission that eight hours are enough for men and women to work as well as that industry can well afford to concede the shorter workday. It is to be hoped other employers who have not yet established the eight-hour day will follow the lead of this company.

The persons outside the ranks of the wage workers who desire to regulate the lives and personal affairs of the toilers do not understand why the humble members of society object to their interference. The thought that the men and women who earn their bread in the sweat of their brows are a part of this democracy seems never to have occurred to them. The wage workers are themselves the best judges as to what is good for them, and will not tolerate outside regulation of their private affairs.

Compulsion for Workers

The advocates of compulsion are now at it hot and heavy again. In one end of the country they are advocating compulsory arbitration for the workers, and in the other it is compulsory sickness insurance, also for the workers.

The workers themselves, of course, are not advocating these things. The compulsion is being urged by those who assume they know better than the worker what is good for him.

Compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes would take away from the wage earners of the country the right to cease work for cause they deemed sufficient.

If democracy means anything it means that men ought by right to be free. But would a man denied the right to cease work at will be a free man? Wherein would he be different from a slave? The slave is prevented from leaving his master by law. Would not the present-day worker be prevented from leaving his work by law under a scheme of compulsory arbitration? This being true, then what material difference would there be between the two?

But, the advocates of compulsory arbitration assure us, they have no intention of interfering with individual rights, for the individual employee could quit work when he pleased, but an organized or collective cessation would be made unlawful. What a privilege under present industrial conditions! Deny the individual the right of acting in concert with his fellows and he is helpless, as helpless as a chattel slave. Such freedom would be a mere mockery with no real substance in it at all. The workers, under such a law, would be slaves in all but name. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and slavery under any other name is just as repulsive to a democratic people.

But they tell us New Zealand and Australia have compulsory arbitration, and the people favor it. New Zealand and Australia are far behind the United States in industrial development and have not the complicated problems to deal with that we have in this country, and even in those countries the strikes of the wage workers indicate they are not satisfied with the schemes.

Such compulsion, of course, would not be objectionable to the natural serf, who will submit to anything, but the American worker has not been brought up in the environment of the slave, and is not, therefore, prepared to submit to the direction and interference in his personal affairs that such a law must inevitably bring with it.

The American workers have been more successful than the toilers of any other country in the world in the establishment of decent working conditions, and this has been very largely due to the fact that they have had less governmental regulation than is the fashion in other countries.

The organized workers of this country will not yield the rights they now possess and meekly submit to slavery of any kind under any name. They will fight to maintain the liberty they have and struggle all the while to gain a larger measure of industrial justice both for themselves and for the helpless unorganized.

The surrender at Appomattox wiped out slavery in this country and the workers are not going to permit its re-establishment if they can prevent it, and compulsory institutions lead in that direction.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

We are not hearing much these days of the great forecaster, Editor George B. M. Harvey, of the "North American Review." Harvey hardly hit Hughes.

The union label works strenuously for your interests as long as you demand it on your purchase. It only quits when you quit. So the thing for you to do is to keep at it. The label will do the rest.

Members of the organization, duly appointed delegates and all others interested are respectfully notified that the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 6th, 7th and 8th of December, 1916, in the assembly room of the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The fellow who is always looking for something for nothing very rarely succeeds in getting it, but he is usually a persistent critter and continues to live in hope that some day, somehow he will land the prize. However, all would be much better off if they would make up their minds to pay their way as they go. Even the labor movement is infested with those who always want to be helped but rarely provide for themselves. Think this over. It may hit you or your union. And if it does prepare to change your course.

The report of the Public Employment Bureaus of the State of California, just issued by John P. McLaughlin, labor commissioner, shows that October ranks among the banner months, 5134 having obtained positions, 4494 men and 640 women, during this period, which is 3609 more than were filled in February, when the State launched in the employment business. The four bureaus, located in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Los Angeles, found work for about 200 men and women per day during October, and saved them \$10,000 in fees.

Many cities have secured the approval of their dairy inspection departments from the State Dairy Bureau. Some of these include Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Long Beach, Redlands, San Mateo, Palo Alto, Santa Monica, Eagle Rock, Beverly Hills, Burbank, and Glendale. Other cities are filing applications for such approval and the Dairy Bureau is making inspections as rapidly as possible. Under the rules for the enforcement of the new milk law, every city, county, or city and county may secure the approval of the bureau if they meet the required standards. The bureau requires a sufficient force of inspectors in every city, and sufficient laboratory facilities to enforce the act, or at least an arrangement for the performance of the bacteriological work, before approval is given. Without such an approved inspection department, citizens are unable to receive the protection given to them by those provisions of the new State law which deal with the inspection and grading of milk. The California State Board of Health is co-operating with the Dairy Bureau and with the State Veterinarian in the enforcement of the new milk law, and although this act has been in effect only since the first of October, rapid progress has been made, inspiring better methods of milk production upon the part of the dairyman, and everyone else engaged in handling this most important food product.

WIT AT RANDOM

A detective was praising the truthfulness of women.

"If war bulletins were as truthful as women," he said, "we'd have a better idea of how this world struggle is really going."

"I remember a case the other day—it's interesting in its revelation of woman's truthfulness—the case of a husband who had disappeared."

"Questioning the wife, I said to her:

"And now, madam, tell me—this is very important—tell me what your husband's very last words were when he left?"

"His last words," the truthful creature answered with a blush, were, "For heaven's sake, shut up!"—"Washington "Star."

Excited Tourist—Information given out here?
Tired Attendant—It has.—Yale "Record."

Young Lady (with hopes)—What do you think is the fashionable color for a bride?

Male Shop-Walker—Tastes differ, but I should prefer a white one.—"Tit-Bits."

The angry citizen puffed into the office of the city editor.

"See here, sir," he yelled, "what do you mean by publishing my resignation from my political office in this way?"

"You gave the story out yourself, didn't you?" asked the editor.

"Of course I did," replied the angry citizen. "But your paper prints it under the head of 'Public Improvements.'"—New York "Call."

Caller—So your son Willie has started work as an office boy. How is he getting on?

Fond Mother—Splendidly! He already knows who ought to be discharged, and is merely waiting to get promoted so that he can attend to it.—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

The mayor of a tough border town is about to engage a preacher for the new church.

"Parson, you aren't by any chance a Baptist, are you?"

"Why, no, not necessarily. Why?"

"Well, I was just agoin' to say we have to haul our water twelve miles."—Kansas City "Star."

The proprietors of two rival livery stables, situated alongside each other in a busy street, have been having a lively advertising duel lately.

The other week one of them stuck up on his office window a long strip of paper, bearing the words:

"Our horses need no whip to make them go."

This bit of sarcasm naturally caused some amusement at the expense of the rival proprietor, but in less than an hour he neatly turned the tables by pasting the following retort on his own window:

"True. The wind blows them along!"—"Tit-Bits."

A certain rector just before the service was called to the vestibule to meet a couple who wanted to be married. He explained that there wasn't time for the ceremony then, "but," said he, "if you will be seated, I will give an opportunity at the end of the service for you to come forward, and I will then perform the ceremony."

The couple agreed and at the proper moment the clergyman said: "Will those who wish to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony please come forward?"

Whereupon thirteen women and one man proceeded to the altar.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOPE ON.

There never was a day so misty and gray
That the blue was not somewhere above it;
There is never a mountain top ever so bleak
That some little flower does not love it.

There was never a night so dreary and dark
That the stars were not somewhere shining;
There is never a cloud so heavy and black
That it has not a silvery lining.

There is not a waiting time, weary and long,
That will not some time have an ending;
The most beautiful part of the landscape is where
The sunshine and shadows are blending.

Into every life some shadows will fall,
But heaven sends the sunshine of love;
Through the rifts in the clouds we may if we will
See the beautiful blue above.

Then let us hope on, though the way be long
And the darkness be gathering fast
For the turn in the road is a little way on,
Where the home lights will greet us at last.

Anonymous.

FOR FOREIGNERS.

It is the purpose of the Bureau of Naturalization of the U. S. Department of Labor to extend the privilege of attendance upon the public night schools of the country to every candidate for citizenship wherever he may make his home. Heretofore this work, nation-wide and important as it is, has been restricted to urban centers. It is now proposed, in co-operation with the public school authorities, to carry this great educational campaign into the rural communities.

With this end in view the Bureau of Naturalization is suggesting to every county superintendent of schools throughout the United States the advisability of opening the doors of the county school houses at night for alien instruction and stands ready to support the movement in every way possible in its application to the candidates for citizenship.

In many counties general or special public evening schools are already in operation and to these admission is requested for the adult foreign-born so that they may receive instruction in English and civics. Where it is found impracticable to gather the citizenship candidate in the school rooms, a plan has been mapped out whereby the students may pursue their studies at home. They will be able to obtain the course of instruction from the school teachers of their respective districts, reporting by appointment as often as necessary for such further help as may be needed.

Where no funds are available, it is suggested that the work be taken up by volunteer teachers and continued until such time as appropriations may be made for the maintenance of the rural night schools. It is reasonable to assume that a practical demonstration of the advantages of instruction for the foreign-born in the more sparsely settled country districts will cause the State and local authorities to provide funds for their future operation.

Citizenship classes maintained for adult foreigners in the public night schools are of vital importance locally and nationally. Patriotic considerations demand that men and women of foreign birth, who have decided to make this country their country, should be helped, through education, to understand the principles of American government and encouraged to install American customs and ideals in their home life.



MUSICIANS' UNION, LOCAL No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Fred Hoff, J. Walker, Jack O'Malley, M. Fogel and Walter Anthony Weber.

Regular Board Meeting, Tuesday, November 21, 1916.

President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Admitted to membership upon report of examination committee: Arthur Hardt, piano-organ.

Transfers deposited: Elmer Milbrath, No. 292, Santa Rosa; M. D. Ryan, No. 368, Reno, Nev.; G. A. Penney, No. 47, Los Angeles.

Resigned: Max Senescu.

Wilkins' Hall, Berkeley, has been re-classified, and placed in class F list of halls—3 men.

The price list committee meets soon, to revise the prices for 1917. Members having suggestions to make, please submit them to the Secretary at once.

Notice.

Musicians desiring a trip to Chicago next January, please communicate with Charles H. Seiger, 707 Ninth avenue, San Francisco.

For Sale.

One set of Deagan Swiss Electric Bells, 32 notes, piano key-board, transformer, etc.

Can be seen after 8 p. m. at Midnight Follies Cafe, Eddy and Taylor streets, San Francisco.

Wanted.

A saxophone, melody C, or high soprano C, or Bb.

Benefit Whist Party.

The Woman's Symphony Association will give a benefit whist tournament Monday, December 11, 1916, 8:15 p. m., at the Assembly Hall of the Musicians' Union, 68 Haight street. Mrs. J. J. Matheson, chairman of arrangements, will be assisted by the following committee: Mrs. Josephine Marshall Fernald, Mrs. J. D. Hynes, Mrs. Saul Wagner, Miss Dorothy Pasmore, Mrs. Rose Hottinger Gallagher, Mrs. Sophia Lebovitz, Miss B. Reynolds, Miss Edna Cadwalader.

The public invited. Tickets, 25 cents, may be secured at the Union or from any of the committee. Valuable prizes and an enjoyable time are in store for all who will attend.

Through the medium of this column I desire to express to Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, and to the individual members my sincere thanks for their kindness to me during the time of my trouble in the illness and death of my wife.

(Signed) V. De VIVO.

Protection and Generation.

The functions of protection rendered by the Musicians' Union to its membership rests primarily in the foundation of a minimum wage scale, and the minimum number of instruments employed on an engagement, generally known as "classification."

Classification, as the writer understands it, is the least number of instruments that can be orderly assembled to yield the most effective tone-coloring under existing conditions. The principle of classification is absolutely right, though the method of presenting it to the music-purchasing public may be somewhat at fault.

Three or four years ago the theatrical managers of Minneapolis brought suit against Local 73 of that city to have the local's classification laws dissolved, and lost the case in both the Superior and Supreme courts. A significant feat-

ure, from the public point of view. The courts ruled that this scheme of classification was right and just.

In all productive enterprises, whether labeled "union" or "manufacturing concern," the principles of operation are what yields fruition, positive or negative. A comparative study of great enterprises from the standpoint of principle and regardless of what the name may be, will net handsome results to the patient student.

Unions are of much slower growth than corporations, because the power of a corporation is invariably vested in one head, while in unions there is usually a steady conflict of many minds.

Local 6 has been so deeply enveloped in an atmosphere of "protection," the motive that brought organized labor into being, that but meagre attention has been given to opening up new channels for trade, and the awakening of an active music-market.

It was a capital idea that called forth a business representative in Local 6, but it has not fully dawned on the organization just how to utilize this service to the most wholesome advantage. "Protect our interests!" has kept him on picket duty most of the time, and we have endeavored to advance more or less by aggression than by progression.

How to create customers is the fundamental question agitating every concern striving to operate on scientific lines.

Webster defines science as "dealing with first principles." Science does not erect a basic principle of protection, then passively await for business to develop and come to us, nor apply a picket to a concern whose promoters at first fail to manifest the right understanding in the case.

Science foresees events to come, anticipates the needs of customers, and gets their attention on the subject while thought is virgin,—before attention is adulterated with an opposite thought. And herein is seen the immense value of an able selling representative, with apt foresight and faculty for creating business channels, in contrast to the ordinary business agent who generally dangles between somewhere and nowhere.

Had anticipation been filling the picture-house manager with original ideas for an ultra-modern orchestra, the organ-manufacturer's wedge could never have been driven so far inward.

However, a beautiful bright light has ascended on the horizon, which if taken advantage of will usher in a new epoch in the internal workings of Local 6, and a new adjustment will take place. But progress will not have her perfect work if there is any interference with our classification laws.—U. G. S.

Modesto Trotter's Mourn; Music Gone.

Patrons of the "Modesto Winter Gardens" found it impossible to dance to the music furnished by a \$1500 piano purchased from the Photo Players Sales Co., according to an action filed in the Superior Court here by Mildreth Bros., owners of the resort.

They declare it was represented to them that the piano would make a regular orchestra ashamed of itself. On the contrary, "the piano gave forth rasping, metallic, tin-panning tones devoid of music and time," says their complaint. They want their money back.

You never can tell. Many a man is whole-souled whose shoes need half-soling.

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RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner
Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner
Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Assets	\$ 63,811,228.81
Deposits	60,727,194.92
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,084,033.89
Employees' Pension Fund	222,725.43
Number of Depositors	68,062

MONTH



41

YEAR

SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION.

Of particular interest to those concerned with the various phases of employment problems in this country are the proceedings of the conference of Employment Managers' Association of Boston, held May 10, 1916, which appear in Bulletin 202 recently issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The purpose of this conference was to bring together those actively engaged in the work of employment management in order to effect an interchange of ideas and experiences. Attending the conference were representatives from nine States, principally the New England States which comprise the territory of the Boston association. Throughout the conference it was apparent that the personnel problems were considered as of as much importance as problems affecting sales, finances, and production, and as deserving of the expert attention of a competent executive having sufficient authority and enjoying the confidence of the management.

In an informal address Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, chief statistician of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, called attention to the lack of uniformity in methods of keeping records of labor turnover and urged the importance of employment departments knowing why men quit in order that methods may be adopted to check the turnover, stabilize the labor force and reduce to a minimum the annoyance and expense of hiring and firing men.

As to the sources of supply of labor and means of getting in touch with them, it was brought out in a paper on this subject that workers may be secured from among the friends and relatives of those already on the pay roll, from competitive firms, through employment agencies, through charitable institutions, and from those formerly employed in the plant.

In the matter of selection, examination, training and development of employees it was suggested that in choosing applicants consideration should be given to physical qualifications, adaptation mental attitude toward the job, honesty, industry, intelligence, health, neatness, cleanliness and temperament; that job analysis is essential; that psychological tests are valuable in the selection of employees, especially for the high-grade positions; that workers should be trained in the plant through the medium of apprenticeship classes and then promoted to better positions, thus encouraging efficient effort. The questions of transfer from one department to another and of discharge were suggested as very important in affecting the labor turnover. Emphasis was laid upon the relationship between employer and employee, which should be such as to avoid all chances of dissatisfaction and discord which make it difficult for the firm to handle the workers. The education of employees in the plant was regarded as of greater importance than original selection. To reduce the labor turnover it was urged that the employment manager get into the works often so as to know the job specifications from personal knowledge; that the fitness of an employee be determined early, so that he may be transferred if necessary instead of being fired; that wages be increased as skill advances; that foremen should be induced to have a sympathetic interest in the men under them; that seasonal and cyclical irregularity of employment should be overcome.

Methods for improving the efficiency and quality of personnel were given consideration. To secure this result courtesy should be shown to employees; they should be selected and examined expeditiously; an eligible list should be kept; quits, discharges and transfers should be analyzed and careful oversight maintained of all employees at work and at home; promotions within the ranks, pensions, working conditions, and welfare work should all receive careful attention.

The impossibility of a superintendent giving proper attention to hiring and firing employees was recognized, and to avoid the economic loss due to promiscuous employment methods the functionalized employment department has been established, its duties being to secure applicants, weed out the undesirable and select those fitted for the work to be done, to maintain complete record of each employee, to act as a clearing house for the transfer and promotion of employees, to make regular reports to the management, and to make such studies, reports and recommendations as may be required for the interests of the concern.

"COAL SHORTAGE DUE TO RAILROADS."

The shortage of coal and high price of same is the result of gross mismanagement and incompetence of railroads, says J. W. Dawson, president of the Kanawha Coal Association, Charleston, W. Va., in an interview published in a Columbus, Ohio, paper.

The coal operator has just returned from an investigation of the coal shortage and the abnormal prices for coal that exist throughout Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. He said the present practice of railroads of charging shippers \$1 a day for each day a car stands unloaded on a sidetrack, and for the road owning the car to pay 45 cents a day, places a premium on the misuse of cars by every railroad in the country.

"If the Interstate Commerce Commission, the State Public Service Commission and the commerce bodies of all of these States would concentrate their efforts in requiring the largest railways to treat fairly the smaller railways, which serve the coal fields, and require all railways to pay each other not less than \$1 per diem for foreign cars while on their tracks, and require them to move freight with some degree of promptness, the whole coal situation would be solved in ten days or two weeks.

"I notice the New York Central proposes to invest \$15,000,000 in additional freight equipment, which is most absurd and should not be permitted until railways so improve their methods as to move the equipment they now have.

"If these suggestions were adopted, the price of coal would be normal and every consumer would have all of the fuel required."

GARMENT WORKERS ADVANCE.

Members of the United Garment Workers' Union employed by the Standard Manufacturing Company of Erie, Pa., have raised wages 5 per cent as a result of conferences. The increase affects cutters, operators and finishers.

The barber's idea of a miser is a man who shaves himself.

SEAMEN'S LAW PROTECTS.

Judge Neterer of Seattle has notified ship owners that the seamen's law, which is so bitterly opposed by them, has "teeth," and they must abandon old practices in their treatment of seamen.

This decision was made in the case of a seaman who shipped from Australia for Puget Sound. On arriving in this city he made complaint that he was brutally treated by the second mate and that the captain of the vessel permitted his subordinate to escape arrest.

The owner and captain of the vessel attempted to avoid responsibility by claiming that the seamen's law did not apply in this case as the complainant was not a citizen of the United States. To this claim the court replied:

"The fact that the libellant is not a citizen of the United States does not change his relation to the act, as engaging in the service as one of the crew of the American ship 'Blakely' brought him within the protection and benefits of all of the laws passed by Congress on behalf of American seamen, and subject to all of their obligations and liabilities."

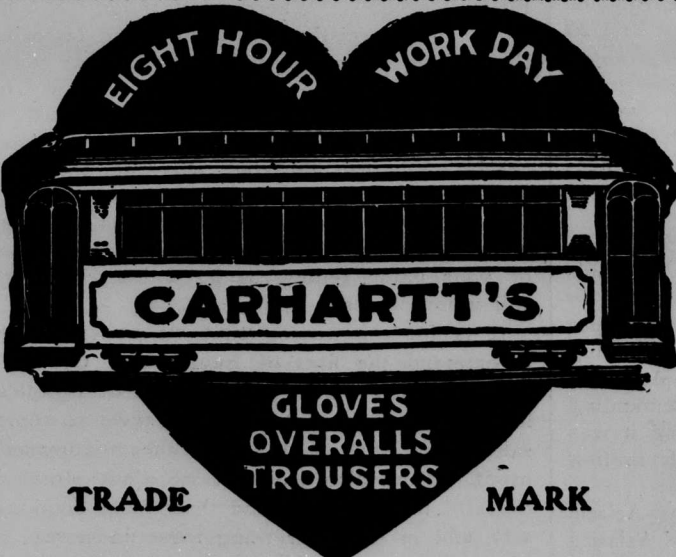
CORRECTLY SIZED UP.

Writing in the labor department of the Topeka "Daily Capital," W. T. Luce presents this correct estimate of labor legislation opponents:

"We do not desire to be led into making any rash statements, but we have a growing conviction that the railroads are peeved at the Adamson law. Somebody is always peeved at labor legislation. In the case of the Federal child-labor law, it was the cotton mill owners who suffered an outrage. In the seamen's act it was the ship owners whose liberties were curtailed. The Clayton law, which declares that human labor is not a commodity and therefore labor unions are not trusts in restraint of trade, offended those employers who desired to outlaw all labor organizations. No labor law worthy of the name can be passed without 'outraging' some business interest. The abolition of human slavery was a fearful slam on the slave owners."

It is a rule without an exception that no degree of friendship can justify a wrong deed; for as it is a belief in his virtue which has made one his friend, the friendship cannot continue if virtue be abandoned. Let it be established as a most sacred law of friendship that we neither make nor grant any request which honor will not justify.—Cicero.

Patronize those who indicate they desire your trade. Advertisers in your paper so express themselves. Those who do not patronize your paper appear to care nothing about you. You should reciprocate in kind.



The OVERALL
Over All

Made in San Francisco by Union Maids

UNION MEN
try one pair of Carhartt's

[Every pair Guaranteed]

Best for Wear

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 17, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused; Delegate Bonsor appointed secretary pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Waitresses—Mary Everson, vice Maud Hardy. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Board of Supervisors, relative to the location of a naval base in San Francisco.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the "Daily News," with reference to a Christmas tree for the poor children of San Francisco. From Waitresses' Union, credentials for Sisters Keane, Andrews and Newbert.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From the Trades and Labor Assembly of Denver, Colo., relative to organization of city firemen.

Requests Complied With—From the Board of Supervisors, requesting Council to appoint a representative to act in conjunction with the Commercial Development Committee upon the consideration of a location for a naval base on the San Francisco Peninsula. From the California State Federation of Labor, requesting Council to refrain from and urge all others not to patronize merchants who persist in handling the products of Strouse Bros. and Sonneborn & Co. Also requesting Council to give its moral support to the White Rats Actors' Union in making the theatres a union shop with respect to actors.

Resolutions—From Delegate Bebergall (Typographical), resolutions requesting Council to urge upon Congressman Nolan to give his support to President Wilson in the organization of the next Congress. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; amendment, that the resolutions be filed; amendment to amendment, to refer them to the Law and Legislative Committee. Amendment to amendment lost, and the amendment to file carried.

Communication from the Building Trades Council inclosing resolution dealing with the bomb cases and the present jury system were read and it was moved that the resolutions be adopted; amendment, that this Council go on record as being opposed to the present jury system and will make every effort to have said system corrected; amendment to amendment, that the entire subject matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee for the purpose of separating the two propositions and to report back next Friday evening and that Brother Johansen be given the floor on said matter. Amendment to amendment carried, 99 in favor and 20 against. Moved that Brother Johansen be granted the privilege of the floor as he will not be in the city next Friday; carried, 67 in favor and 8 against. A communication from the defendants in the bomb cases outlining the facts in connection with their prosecution was read and referred to the same committee.

Communication from the Label Section requesting Council to indorse its action in sending out communications requesting all unions to donate a sum equal to one-half per cent per capita for the period of six months beginning January 1, 1917, for the purpose of employing a good live man to agitate the need of demanding the label, card and button was read, and it was moved that the request be complied with; motion lost, 27 in favor and 31 against.

Resolutions—Proposed by the Anti-Asiatic Committee, opposing the organization of Asiatics in America before such step is demanded by those

affected by Asiatic competition and until American unorganized workers are organized. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried, 61 in favor and 11 against. The previous question was called for on the above motion.

"Whereas, It is reported that the Baltimore convention of the American Federation of Labor may be asked to consider the question of organization of Asiatics in this country with the idea of Asiatics becoming members of our trade unions; and

"Whereas, There is no demand for same upon the part of either American or Asiatic workers and particularly none by those affected by Asiatic competition; and

"Whereas, Certain newspapers seem determined of late to convey to the public a misconception of labor's attitude on the Asiatic question; and

"Whereas, Millions of American wage workers are as yet unorganized; and

"Whereas, The welfare of American wage workers can be best conserved by organization of the American wage workers now unorganized, prior to consideration of organization of Asiatics in this country; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council in regular session assembled does not favor consideration of organization of Asiatics in this country prior to such time as those affected by Asiatic competition demand same, as well as prior to such time as the unorganized American wage workers become organized; and be it further

"Resolved, That the essence of this resolution be telegraphed to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and to John A. O'Connell, who represents this Council at said convention."

Moved that the regular order of business be suspended and that the Council go into executive session; carried.

Moved that the President represent the Council in conjunction with the Commercial Development Committee upon the consideration of a location for a naval base on the San Francisco Peninsula; carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$1,890.50.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$3,081.84.

Adjourned at 1:15 a. m.

WM. T. BONSOR,

Secretary pro tem.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.

The history of the union movement presents a long record of contests and struggles for the attainment of our ideas and ideals. In this long campaign for victory no factor has been more important or of greater significance than the UNION LABEL. Wherever our union comrades work, and especially in the mills and factories, they are all hoping for the success of our cause, and they call upon you for aid and assistance. You can do your share in answering their call by always asking for and securing union label goods. You can do your share in the good work by refusing everything "just as good." Purchase a garment bearing the union label and you will be sure that it has been made by some of your union fellows under union conditions and union wages.

It is for this reason that we unhesitatingly recommend the firm of Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street. They manufacture a complete line of union made shirts and retail them at wholesale prices thus saving you the middleman's profit. They also have an excellent stock of overalls, ladies' aprons and three-piece breakfast sets, and in fact everything from underwear to collar buttons.

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 Market Street SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Lager on Draught

JOHN WIESE

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET

Bet. Powell and Stockton

MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

PERFECT VAUDEVILLE

CRAIG CAMPBELL, The Distinguished Tenor; BERT FITZGIBBON, The Original "Daffy Dill"; MULLEN & COOGAN, in "Odd Nonsense"; LEONARD GAUTIER'S ANIMATED TOY SHOP; MR. & MRS. GORDON WILDE, The Famous English Shadowgraphists; BERNARD RIGGS & MYRTLE RYAN, in June McCree's Comedy Skit "Disturbing the Peace"; "THE DANCING GIRL OF DELHI," with Vanda Hoff and Company; SARAH PADDEEN and Company in "THE CLOD."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

VISIT THE

English Cottage

Just Completed on Our Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK



In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Days
Toil Is
Done



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

GRAB ANOTHER'S EARNINGS.

The American Economic League.

Recently St. Louis adopted an ordinance forbidding the settling of negroes in parts of the city where white families live. The result was that colored home-seekers were restricted to certain segregated areas. That puts them at the mercy of owners of land in these areas. They must either pay extremely extortionate prices or contrive to get along without a place to live in. This may be seen in the following from a circular issued by a prominent real estate firm:

"The St. Louis segregation law is creating a demand for good suburban property where negroes can live. The stockholders of the Kinloch Land Co. want to get their money out of this property to use in other business and they have authorized us to sell the remaining lots (to white people only) at one-half price. Provided you buy at least four lots on payments of ten dollars cash and ten dollars a month for the four lots, you can buy lots on credit for \$125 each and resell them to negroes, before you pay for them, at \$250 each, double what they cost you. Suppose it takes you six months to sell them. You are paying ten dollars a month and in six months you have invested only \$60. You make a profit of \$500 on a cash investment of \$60. . . .

The Kinloch Land Co. guarantees that they will not sell any lots to negroes for less than the present list price, which is double the price you pay. . . . A good class of thrifty, hard-working, home-owning colored people—such as those who are buying in this community—will buy land of this kind readily and will pay for it. This is proven by the fact that we are collecting right now about fifteen thousand dollars a year from negroes who are buying lots in this community on time payments."

In other words, here is a good chance to get money without earning it in a perfectly legal manner. Land monopoly aided by a segregation law, creates the opportunity. A "good class of thrifty, hard-working, home-owning colored people" can be forced to give up at least \$125 apiece, and it may not cost more than \$60 for the chance to hold up four at a time. Is not that an attractive proposition?

But this is not all. The real estate firm makes clear that such operations are not new or unusual, and that white workers are the victims, just as frequently as colored. Here is what it says:

"This opportunity to buy land on credit and sell it for double what it costs you is really nothing very unusual. Men with money are doing it all the time. But usually it is only the very wealthy people who hear of such chances. The rich man puts up a few dollars in cash and his note for thousands, buys land, sells it before he has to pay the note, and makes a big profit before using his credit."

So even without a segregation ordinance it is



Why worry over the safety of your valuable papers? Rent a box in our Chrome Steel Safe Deposit Vaults at a cost of about One Cent a Day.

THE MISSION BANK

16th Street and Julian Avenue
VAULTS OPEN 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

possible to levy tribute on thrifty, hard-working people of all races, and get a lot of money without earning it, at the expense of those who do earn it.

Now what should be done about it? Missouri voters had a chance four years ago to put a stop to such transactions. There was submitted then a constitutional amendment to put all taxation upon land values. Had it carried, the Kinloch Land Company of St. Louis would not now be holding land on which none but negroes may live to be sold "to white people only" at "half price" and resold to negroes at double the amount. On the contrary, it would not pay to hold land that one could not use. While holding it awaiting responses to its offer, the Kinloch Land Company would have been forced to pay taxes sufficiently heavy to make it willing to get rid of the land to the first person, white or colored, ready to take it off its hands. And under these circumstances no one who could not himself use the land, would take it. So, even with a segregation law in effect, colored home-seekers could have gotten sites without submitting to extortion. In the same way white home-seekers would be relieved from paying big profits to the men with money who use their credit to exploit their fellows.

But the proposed amendment was rejected by a large majority. White and negro voters both helped to defeat it, and thus voted to submit to further robbery. However, they should now realize their mistake, and at the first opportunity vote the Single Tax into operation. Until they do they must not blame the real estate operators like the Kinloch Land Company for exploiting them.

ACTION WANTED.

The following resolution was adopted by the Vallejo Labor Council at its last meeting:

"Whereas, The prices of the necessities of life have reached proportions making it impossible for workingmen with families to purchase foodstuffs without suffering great privations and depletion of whatever savings they may have laid away for a rainy day; and

"Whereas, Those of the working class who have families and are getting small wages are finding it a heart-breaking problem to keep proper food in their homes without running into debt on account of the prohibitive prices of the necessities of life; and

"Whereas, Big interests and speculators are exporting foodstuffs to the warring nations of Europe at less prices than they are charging their own fellow citizens at home, and waxing wealthy by the same; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby go on record as recommending to our Representatives in Congress and the Senate that they use their utmost endeavors with President Wilson to have him place an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs to Europe and that he appoint a commission to immediately investigate the system and methods employed by the wholesale and speculative concerns in this country who deal in the necessities of life. A copy of this resolution to be sent to each Congressman and Senator from the State of California."

The farmer is a continuous benefactor. He who digs a well, constructs a stone fountain, plants a grove of trees by the wayside, plants an orchard, builds a durable house, reclaims a swamp, or so much as puts a stone seat by the side of the road, makes the land so far desirable, makes a fortune . . . which is useful to his country long afterwards.—Emerson.

Nature leaves a lot of work for the dress-maker to finish.

New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore Street, Between Eddy and Ellis Streets ::

BEGINNING SUNDAY, NOV. 26th—3 DAYS

The Film Sensation of the Year

NORMA TALMADGE

In a Drama of Bohemia and the

Divorce Courts

"FIFTY-FIFTY"

Should There Be a Double Standard? If It's

Right For the Husband, Why Not

For the Wife Also?

Latest Hearst International News Picture

and a Comedy.

"A SMILE OF SATISFACTION WITH EVERY PAIR"



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

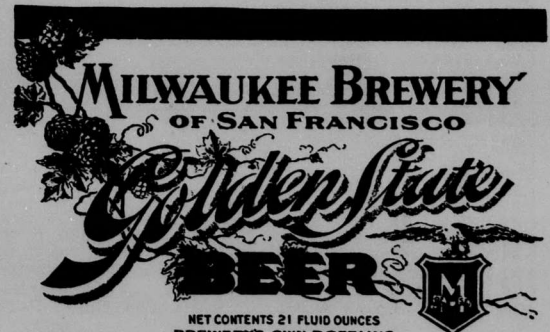
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

Union Hats

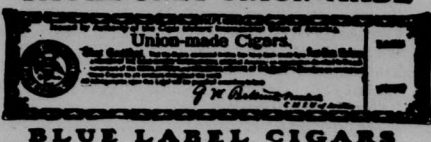
THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.



SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



NOVEMBER, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1185 Church
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	59 McAllister
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....	238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) **Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....	166 Valencia
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(104) Owl Printing Co.....	565 Commercial
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(52) *Peterson, N. C.....	1886 Mission
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(34) Reuter Bros.....	736 Laguna
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....	461 Bush
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....	88 First
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2436 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan & Stumm.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malleye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....	580 Howard
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....	1114 Mission
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....	509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880 Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....	767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....	New Montg'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....	340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....	Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....	643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....	643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....	1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....	330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....	509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
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BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....	573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....	311 Battery
(209) Salter Bros.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....	76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....	317 Front
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UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The stated meeting of the union for the month of November will be held at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, next Sunday afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock.

H. C. Williams, an old-time member of No. 21, is temporarily in charge of the Guerneville "Times," having taken charge of the plant since the deaths of A. F. Smith and Henry A. Hunter. Mr. Williams will vacate as soon as the property is disposed of by Mr. Smith's widow.

"Pearson's Magazine" for December contains an article by A. M. Simons entitled "The Printers' Fight for Life and Liberty." It is most interesting, and should be read by every member of the union. An editorial note prefacing the story says: "If some philanthropic or 'uplift' organization, some association for improving something or other, some Civic Federation, Rockefeller, Carnegie or Sage 'Foundation' had added ten years to the lives of 50,000 people, established a home for the sick and the aged, raised wages, shortened hours, paid out a million for old-age pensions and maintained a great system of education, how the plaudits of such an achievement would ring through the columns of the press. All these things the Typos have done, and here is the story of how they did it."

Second Vice-President L. L. Stoppel has been absent during the week on a trip to Sacramento and Woodland.

The grim reaper has again been active in the ranks of the fast-disappearing old-time printers of the Pacific Coast. On Monday, November 6th, George L. Suydam, for forty years a member of Sacramento Typographical Union, died at his home in that city. He was born in 1841 and came to California more than a half century ago, having been a resident of San Francisco in the early days. Juba Eli Day, another of the old-time printers of California and well known on the Coast for forty years, died at Sacramento on Monday, November 13th. Day was 75 years of age. He left San Francisco immediately after the disaster of 1906, locating in Sacramento. The demise of Juba Day followed closely upon that of his two close companions—George L. Suydam and Andrew F. Smith. The combined ages of the three men totalled 216 years.

Charles W. Hornick died suddenly last Saturday evening. He was dining with friends at a down-town cafe and expired while seated at the table. He was attacked with acute indigestion and called for some bicarbonate of soda. Following this he asked for some hot water and in a few moments more died. He came to this city in 1905 to be business manager of the "Chronicle." After the fire of 1906 he was for four years general manager of the "Morning Call." Recently he had been engaged in the insurance business. He leaves a widow and one son. He was buried on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

Witten W. Harris, a member of Bakersfield Typographical Union and editor of the "Union Labor Journal" of that city, was re-elected to the State Assembly at the recent election. Charles M. Hecker, president of Salt Lake Typographical Union, was elected to the Legislature of Utah. Arthur B. Meyer of Denver Union will be a member of the Colorado Legislature and Charles H. Lackenby of the same union was elected State auditor.

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
915 Valencia St., Near 20th Telephone Mission 141
Funeral Charges from \$75.00 up—First-Class Service
Member Typographical Union No. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10 Geary Street Barn.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1530 Ellis.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

THE PEDESTRIAN AND MUSIC.

"The poet Juvenal in a well-known line remarked that the penniless traveler (or walker) will sing within earshot of a robber. In modern times the picture has rather lost its poignancy," A. H. Sedgwick says in his "Walking Essays," "since robbers have deserted our highroads and contented themselves with organizing bazaars; but the significant conjunction of the words 'Cantabit' and 'viator' remains. To sing, hum, burble, whistle or generally adumbrate music is at once the distinction and the pride, the duty and the pleasure, of walkers. Under the influence of a fine day and a pleasant country . . . the most moderately and modestly musical of men become on a walk encyclopedic in their range of melody and protean in their variety of tone-color. There is surely some natural kinship between walking and music."

"The most obvious ground for this kinship is rhythm. The simple beat of the foot on the ground, with the natural swing of the body above it," remind one inevitably, the writer says, of the beat of the musical bar. "It is difficult to walk for a long way under the sway of that regular 'one, two, one, two,' without fitting a melody to it; it is even more difficult to hear a melody played or sung when walking without dropping instinctively into its rhythm. A London crowd . . . begins to march in unison when a barrel organ strikes up the 'Soldiers of the Queen' or the intermezzo of Mascagni or some other item from the repertory of mechanical music."

"The natural beat of the foot and the bodily exhilaration of walking, account for a good many of the ordinary walking songs, the cheerful melodies of simple rhythm, which recall a flagging company to courage and unison." The walker on the hills, alone or with a few companions, however, the writer says, has little to do with marches. "His feeling is not that of a crowd at a show; it is something deeper, more contemplative, more individual, a function of many variables, of himself, what he is, what he does, of last week, last month, today, the face of the country, the influence of sun and wind. And the music which he craves as his counterpart—nay, the music which he actually hums or sings or whistles—is rarely the music of the march."

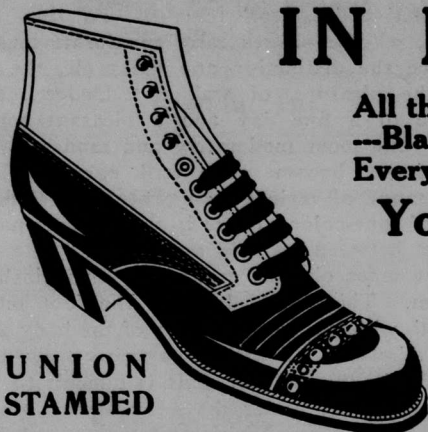
"What it is may be disputed. At one time or another I have heard nearly every kind of tune sounding to the steps of a walker. Wagner and Purcell, Sullivan and anon, symphony and opera, tone poem and folksong—nothing (with one exception) seems to come amiss to a walking company. And from this very large and variegated body of music one most remarkable fact emerges—namely, that nearly every kind of rhythm can, at some time or other, be accommodated to the walking stride."

"A little license may surely be claimed by a walker in varying the orthodox tempo. After all, even conductors do this sometimes; and if one tune has to go a little quicker than an orchestra takes it, another will have to go a little slower, which is (I understand) only a slight extension of what the musicians call 'rubato.'" "Cheerful songs and jigs and scherzos and most six-eight tunes go naturally with one step to each group of three notes, the swing of the body marking the weak stresses; more solemn themes, . . . the Unfinished Symphony, the last movement of the 'Pathétique,' and the Tristan prelude go naturally with three steps to a group of three notes; the Pilgrims' March takes six, with complicated cross-accents when the 'pulse of life' begins." Waltz tunes, "no one in his senses wants to sing on a walk."

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Joseph Stocker of the barbers, Axel Johnson of the tailors, John Denges of the milk wagon drivers, Michael Estelita of the cigar makers, Theibaud Peter of the pattern makers.

During the past week Local No. 80, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, has had the misfortune to lose two of its members by death: Brother Tillman, who is survived by a widow and two children, and Brother Axel Johnson, who represented Local No. 80 as delegate to the Labor Council. Brother Johnson had always been a loyal unionist and all his acts and actions were in line with the uplift of the working classes. No. 80 feels keenly the loss of her two respected brothers.

Albert Metz, vice-president of Bakers' Union No. 37 and delegate from that organization to the Central Labor Council, has gone to San Francisco, where, with his wife (formerly Miss Edith Suter of the Garment Workers' Union), he will locate. Mr. Metz has a splendid position awaiting him in the Golden Gate City. He leaves Los Angeles with the best wishes of all for his future success. Al's offices of vice-president of the bakers and delegate to the Central Labor Council were filled by that union last Saturday evening, with the unanimous selection of J. H. McLellan.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

Final arrangements for putting the "focus system" into effect in Sacramento were perfected by the Union Label League at its meeting Monday night. The idea of the "focus system" is to supply every union man with small tickets, bearing the inscription "Union Wages and Conditions Earned the Money that Bought This Merchandise." Certain stores and business establishments, particularly those where union labor wants to bring pressure to bear, will be the object of

an avalanche of these tickets, left by union men at every purchase. The object is to show the merchant what the purchasing power of union labor amounts to.

Resolutions submitted by the Building Trades Council last Friday night denouncing the professional jury system and demanding fair trial for the bomb outrage defendants the Labor Council referred to its law and legislative committee for investigation and report at the next meeting of the Council.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 has appointed a committee to investigate the charges against Israel Weinberg, for years a member of that union, held for complicity in the Preparedness parade bomb outrage.

The Council pledged its moral support to the White Rats Actors' Union in its campaign to unionize all the theatres of California. Other unions have volunteered their efforts for the same task. Employees of the Board of Public Works will also assist under direction of T. A. Reardon, president of the board.

There is to be a queen crowned by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., at the first annual ball to be given by the Municipal Railway Employees' Benevolent and Protective Association at Majestic hall on Saturday, December 9th. But the choice of queen among the twenty contestants will not be made for several days. Seven candidates, who seem to have the advantage in the balloting thus far, are the Misses Mary Wildham, Leola Anderson, Florence White, May Montgomery, Myrah Harris, Rosie Wells and Muriel Roberts.

Cement Finishers' Union No. 580 was installed last Wednesday night by Charles Gunther, third international vice-president of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Union, as a branch of that organization.

A BETTER TARGET.

Delegates Roman and Baker of the Barbers' Union went duck hunting last Sunday and returned at night without having met with much success.

During the conversation on the returning train Roman remarked, "I would like to try my hand at big game."

"Yes," replied Baker, "it would be easier to hit an elephant than those little birds, but South Africa is a long way off."

* * *

Joe Murray of the Sheet Metal Workers is a real hunter. He took his trusty gun and went up to Black Point last Sunday, and when he returned he left two fine canvassbacks at the Labor Temple for Superintendent McCabe. On the other hand Financial Secretary McTiernan, who also went hunting and who promised to divide what he got 50-50 with McCabe, failed to leave anything. He is evidently one of Brother Baker's elephant hunters.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum offers a great new show for next week. Craig Campbell, the distinguished tenor, who has already made himself famous on the concert and musical comedy stage, will be heard in a program which includes "Che Gelida Manina," from "La Boheme," "I Hear You Calling Me" and the delightful old Scotch song "Bonnie Sweet Bessie." Mr. Campbell brings with him as accompanist Roland Warner who is a soloist of great ability. Bert Fitzgibbon, "The Original Daffy Dil," will present what is termed in vaudeville parlance a "nut" act. James Mullen and Alan Coogan appropriately name their act "Odd Nonsense." Both young men have pleasant personalities and their character songs and eccentric comedy and dancing reach the high standard demanded in Orpheum vaudeville. Leonard Gautier's Animated Toyshop is calculated to bring joy to the hearts of children of all ages. The rise of the curtain discovers a well-stocked toyshop and at Mr. Gautier's signal all the toys come to life and quickly thereafter it is disclosed that each toy is impersonated by some well-trained animal pet of his—mostly ponies and dogs. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wilde, the famous English shadowgraphists, who hail from the London Coliseum, will introduce a clever, novel and diverting shadowgraph performance. Bernard Riggs and Myrtle Ryan will appear in a comedy skit by Junie McCree called "Disturbing the Peace," in which they sing, talk and play the piano and they do all these things well. The only holdovers will be "The Dancing Girl of Delhi" with Vanda Hoff and company and Sarah Padden in her wonderfully realistic impersonation of Mary Trask in Lewis Beach's one-act play "The Clod."

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